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it became plain that the high or low organization of the brain could thus be only very roughly determined.

The author correlates the development of the vermis with that of the axial ganglia, and concludes that the function of the cerebellum is psychic. Regarding the formation of the convolutions Jelgersma concludes that it is independent of the forces outside of the brain itself, and that both in the cerebrum and cerebellum the formation of convolutions is due to a localized tendency to superficial growth and mutual accommodation between the gray substance and the conducting white matter.

Monstres Cyclopes. C. PHISALIX. Journal de l'Anatomie et de la Physiologie, etc. Janvier, Février, 1889.

The monsters are all mammalian and the cyclopean type is illustrated by one case from man, one from a dog, and two from sheep. The parts concerned are carefully and minutely described with a view to determining to what extent the abnormalities are correlated. The conclusion of the argument is that nutritive, not mechanical causes must be called in to explain these cases; and it is urged that with this point in view monsters should be studied histologically. From the anatomical side it is made out that the cyclopean condition is always associated with arrested development of the fore-brain; and that the relations of the choroid plexus show that the plexuses of the lateral and third ventricles, which in the adult are in connection, have an independent development and become fused later. In the case of the dog sensory branches were found arising from the fourth nerve (patheticus), thus supporting Phisalix view on the spinal type of some of the cranial nerves. (See AM. JOUR. PSY., Vol. 1, p. 492.)

Experimenteller Beitrag zur Kenntniss der Hörnervenursprungs beim Kaninchen. Prof. BUMM. Jahressitzung des Vereins der deutschen Irrenärzte 1888. Allg. Zeitschr. f. Psychiatrie, etc. Bd. 45, Heft 5 and 6, 1889.

Four rabbits were operated three days after birth. In *A* and *B* the left acusticus was cut; in *C* the left cerebellar hemisphere removed, and in *D* the vermis. *A* and *B* were killed after three weeks, *C* after six months, and *D* after six weeks. Examination of the posterior auditory root in *A* showed, according to the author, that this root rises from the tuberculum acusticum and the anterior auditory nucleus (terminology of Forel-Onufrowicz) and that both these ganglia are also in connection with the fibres of the corpus trapezoides. Rabbit *B* showed that the anterior auditory root rose (in part) from the cells and network ventrad of the nucleus of Deiters. It is concluded from *C* and *D* that the posterior auditory root is not connected with the cerebellum, whereas the anterior has a partial origin somewhere in the vermis. On the central paths of the auditory fibres his specimens throw no light.

The relations between the superficial origins of the spinal nerves from the spinal cord and the spinous processes of the vertebræ. R. W. REID. Journal of Anatomy and Physiology, Vol. XXIII, April, 1889.

Taking the spinous processes as his landmarks, Reid, by careful dissection of six subjects, has gotten a series of results which are